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Comparison of Current Proposals for a Cambodia Settlement

	Sihanouk	Khmer Rouge	PRK/Vietnam
Troop Withdrawal	withdrawal in two phases under international supervision, 1st phase June 1989, 2d phase December 1989	full pullout according to a set timetable under proper international supervision and control	total withdrawal by December 1989 or 1st quarter of 1990 if linked with an end to assistance and sanctuaries to Pol Pot and other factions
Status of Present States	dissolution of Democratic Kampuchea and the PRK	dissolution of Democratic Kampuchea and the PRK	maintenance of status quo until after internationally supervised elections
Formation of a Government	formation of a provisional quadripartite coalition government to oversee elections, use of PRK administration	formation of provisional quadripartite coalition government with Sihanouk as head to oversee elections	elections followed by formation of government
Status of Military Forces	formation of a four-party army with a quadripartite command, armies intact	garrisoning of all forces under four-party and international control; equal strength—10,000 men for each faction; formation of a four-party army and then single national army	Khmer Rouge army to be disbanded
Elections	organized by provisional coalition government	organized by provisional coalition government	establishment of a National Reconciliation Council headed by Sihanouk to organize elections under the PRK

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17 August 1988

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International Conference

conference in "shortest possible time" under UN secretary general, guarantee of Cambodia neutrality, establishment of international control commission

conference to guarantee accords, decide measures to ensure Khmer Rouge, Vietnam not a threat

conference to guarantee Cambodia independence, neutrality

Conference Attendance

UN secretary general, United States, Great Britain, France, USSR, China, ASEAN states, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodian factions, Japan, India, Australia

United States, Great Britain, France, USSR, China, various countries involved in Cambodia problem

UN secretary general, United States, Great Britain, France, USSR, China, ASEAN states, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, chairmen of last three nonaligned meetings and countries that have contributed to peace in Southeast Asia

International Supervision

International Commission of Control—two neutral, two socialist, two free world countries—to supervise withdrawal and elections; safeguard peace

international control and supervision of withdrawal, elections, garrisoning of troops

international control commission to supervise implementation of agreements

Other Proposals

cease-fire after agreement on SRV pullout; nonaggression treaty between Vietnam and Cambodia

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